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Kabul Times (April 21, 1963, vol. 2, no. 46)

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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max. +21°C.
Minimum +5°C.
Sun set today at 6-34 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-26 a.m.
TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:
Slightly Cloudy.
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Bine
Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber
Ariana Afghan Airlines
Restaurant; International
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near

VOL. II, NO. 46

KABUL, SUNDAY, APRIL 21, 1963 (HAMAL 31, 1342 S.H.)

PRICE AF 1

U.S. Makes Urgent Moves To Prevent Pathet Lao Take Over In Laos

WASHINGTON, April 21, (AP).—President Kennedy launched an urgent diplomatic peace campaign as a further effort to prevent Laos from being taken over by the Pathet Lao.

A new series of actions was announced after an extended Security Council meeting with President Kennedy on Saturday morning. They came amid reports that attacking communists have put Laos Neutralist forces in danger of being wiped out.

The American Government announced these steps:

1. Secretary of State Dean Rusk called in the Ambassadors of India, Poland and Canada—the nations on the three-member International Control Commission supposed to supervise the international agreement for a peaceful, neutral and independent Laos.

2. Under-Secretary of State Averell Harriman, who represented the United States in last year's Geneva Conference on Laos, will fly on Sunday to Paris and London to confer with French and British Government leaders on salvaging the Geneva agreement on Laos.

3. The U.S. Ambassador to Thailand is cutting short his current Washington visit and will head back to Bangkok on Saturday afternoon.

It was to Thailand that the United States sent troops last year when the Leftists threatened that South-East Asia area.

4. President Kennedy set another Security Council meeting for Monday, when the top U.S. Strategy Council will again consider the grave situation in Laos. There was no immediate word that the Security Council had decided to make a show of U.S. force in the South-East Asia area or had decided on direct military intervention in Laos.

Indications were that no decision to use force has yet been reached. However informants did not rule out this possibility at a later stage.

U.S. Analysis

According to the U.S. analysis, the Pathet Lao is pushing ahead to eliminate Kong Lae's forces and thus collapse the fragile three-sided Government headed by Neutralist Premier Souvanna Phouma.

The Geneva agreement provides for a Laotian Government composed of right, centre and left-wing factions. Continued existence of the centre, Neutralist group, is necessary in the U.S. view, to prevent collapse.

The United States is trying to apply diplomatic pressure to stem the communist advance, both by persuading the Soviet Union to use its influence and to goad the ICC into a more active role.

US authorities believe the ICC has been laggard about checking on violations of the Geneva provisions for a cease-fire.

They contend that the Indian-Polish-Canadian group should permanently station representatives in the Plaine des Jarres area in Central Laos where the communists have been attacking Kong Lae's forces.

Just now the Soviet stand is

Reza Explains Aims Of Water And Soil Survey Department

KABUL, April 21.—The purpose of the newly established department of water and soil resources is to survey, investigate and procure the necessary information for making better use of the country's water and soil for agricultural, irrigation and production of electricity.

Engineer Mohammad Akbar Reza, President of the Department, said in an interview yesterday that water and soil resources in Afghanistan were among the country's most important natural assets. The development and use of which constitute the central targets of the development plan.

He said correct information and statistics about the situation, quantity and quality of these resources would certainly make the task of planning more effective and easy.

Engineer Reza added the department will be engaged in carrying out such works as research and survey of land, completion of a hydro-metric network in order to be able to make an assessment of the quantity, flow, speed and contents of water in the country; laboratory analysis of water and soil; investigation of subterranean waters; studying the possibility of using them for irrigation purposes; classification and grading of land and determining their best uses.

He expressed the hope that necessary funds would be obtained through assistance by friendly countries and international organizations to finance the operations which would be carried out by the department.

Constitutional Committee Meets

KABUL, April 21.—The fourth session of the Constitutional Committee was held at 4-00 p.m. yesterday under the Chairmanship of Mr. Shumsuddin Majrooh.

The sub-committee which held a series of meetings during the past week and heard experts' opinion on economic and social principles, submitted a report to the meeting. The Committee also discussed items on the agenda.

During the past week Mr. Abdul Hai Aziz the Minister of Planning and Dr. Sahrabi Dean of the College of Economics in Kabul University, were invited by the sub-committee to give their views on the fundamental lines of economic and social policy. The Committee's studies in the economic and social fields continue.

Women Institute For Kataghan

Seraj Discusses Issue

BAGHLAN, April 21.—Lieutenant General Abdul Karim Seraj, Governor of Kataghan Province discussed in a meeting with distinguished ladies in Kunduz recently the establishment of a Women's Welfare Institute.

The Governor told the meeting that women in a country can only occupy their rightful position if they are educated. He added that the Government has paid greater attention towards educating women in its development plans.

Some of the women's representatives on their part expressed readiness to establish the institute.

Afterwards Governor Seraj proceeded to Sher-Khan Port and inspected the Port's construction and transport affairs. Later he went to the local administration of Hazrat-e-Imam.

Jordanian Premier Resigns; Demonstrations In Favour Of Unity With Other Arabs

AMMAN, April 21, (Reuter).—It was officially announced late last night that the Jordanian Premier, Mr. Samir Rifai submitted his resignation to King Hussein.

Herat Meeting

Discuss Increasing

Karakul Production

HERAT, April 21.—Representatives of livestock breeders in Herat held a meeting at the Governor's office last Thursday to discuss ways and means of increasing export of Karakul skins.

Mr. Wahid, the Acting Governor of Herat Province pointed to the Government plans for raising the standard of living of the people, especially of the farming community and livestock-breeders.

Mr. Wahid said that the decision to increase the price of Karakul skins was one of the effective measures designed to develop livestock breeding and increase export of karakul skins.

He expressed the hope that sheep breeders would take advantage of this increase in prices by increasing karakul skin production and export.

Mr. Seraj, the Chief of the Marketing Department in the Ministry of Commerce, in his statement threw light upon the importance of karakul and its role in commerce. He pledged the Ministry's guidance to and co-operation with sheep-breeders in selling, purchasing and exporting karakul skins.

The representatives of the sheep-breeders in reply promised to make greater efforts to increase karakul production and expand livestock breeding.

At its edge is a grass landing strip which the Neutralists are using after abandoning the Plaine's main airstrip when it came under Pathet Lao artillery fire.

This auxiliary airstrip is now used to bring in badly needed supplies for General Kong Lae's Neutralist troops. Kong lae was not at his headquarters when it was visited and his aides said he went out to tour his position.

Saturday, Soviet transport L12 planes piloted by neutralist crews flew in with gasoline supplies brought from Vientiane and evacuated wounded and civilian refugees.

Whenever a plane landed, shabbily dressed women and children rushed to the aircraft even before it stopped engines. Several broke in tears when soldiers pushed them back from the plane as they could not understand that supplies had to be unloaded first. A badly wounded civilian with bloodstained bandages around his legs and arms was carried by a friend aboard the plane.

There was general pessimism in diplomatic circles about the outcome of the conference, to be held by Indian and Pakistani Ministers on Monday through Wednesday.

India was said in diplomatic circles to be firmly set against Western efforts to get her to give part of the Kashmir valley to

The announcement said the King had accepted the resignation and asked Mr. Rifai to stay in office until a new Cabinet was formed.

Mr. Rifai, who had been in office for a month, lost a vote of confidence in Parliament on Saturday by 31 votes when he was accused of failing to secure a rapprochement with other Arab states and to remove misunderstanding.

Earlier Parliament rejected a motion of confidence in Mr. Rifai's three-week-old Government by 31 votes to 11.

Palestine-born Mr. Rifai has twice before been Prime Minister of Jordan from 1944 to 1951 and from 1956 to 1959.

From February to July 1958 he was Prime Minister of the short-lived Arab Union of Jordan and Iraq, which was dissolved after General Kassem seized power.

He was President of the Jordan Senate from 1959 to 1961.

Mr. Rifai told Parliament students demonstrated in the streets of Jerusalem on Saturday in favour of Arab Unity but armed subversive element penetrated their ranks and forced the Governor to ask for the help of the army.

Army and police clashed with the students and one man was injured. A curfew had been imposed in Jerusalem until further notice. The army was in control.

Israel radio said there was fighting in the cobbled narrow streets of the walled city of old Jerusalem, with demonstrators firing at police from doors and windows.

The radio also reported tension in areas east of the Jordan River.

US Envoy Discusses Kashmir With Nehru

NEW DELHI, April 21, (AP).—U.S. Ambassador Galbraith conferred with Prime Minister Nehru on Saturday as diplomatic circles completed preparations for a new round of Kashmir talks between India and Pakistan.

British High Commissioner Paul Booth, whose country and the U.S. jointly engineered the Kashmir talks last fall, was also busy on the eve of the fifth round of talks.

He discussed the situation with India's top official on Pakistan, Commonwealth Secretary Gundle.

There was general pessimism in diplomatic circles about the outcome of the conference, to be held by Indian and Pakistani Ministers on Monday through Wednesday.

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Eye Witness Account Of Battle In Laos: Kong Lae Regains Hope For Holding Position

Associated Press photographer Horst Faas flew into Neutralist positions in the Plaine des Jarres area with a supply plane. Here is his report.

MOUNGPA, April 21, (AP).—Weary neutralist troops of General Kong Lae are beginning to regain hope that they can hold their present positions around the Plaine des Jarres against an overwhelming onslaught.

The troops which withdrew from Phong Savan last Thursday night joined their comrades in arms in unknown by U.S. authorities despite numerous attempts to prod the Soviet Union, as a Chairman of the Geneva agreement along with Britain, into doing its utmost to insure that the Geneva pact is fulfilled.

U.S. officials said it is anybody's guess as to whether Moscow really wants to see the agreement lived up to—and if it does, whether Moscow has enough influence to make its will stick in distant South-East Asia.

this newly set headquarters and are trying to establish a 30-kilometre front stretching from a point opposite Khang Khay to Lathuon on the Xieng Khouang-Plaine road.

There is an air of confidence prevailing here among the troops but also there is an expectancy that something may happen at any moment.

So far the Pathet Lao troops who have ousted the neutralist forces from Phong Savan and swooped down on the Plaine have not attempted to launch a full-scale attack on the Plaine.

Pathet Lao was reported to have evacuated a half kilometre refugees.

From an airplane the airstrip billy dressed women and children looked to the aircraft even before it stopped engines. Several broke in tears when soldiers pushed them back from the plane as they could not understand that supplies had to be unloaded first. A badly wounded civilian with bloodstained bandages around his legs and arms was carried by a friend aboard the plane.

This headquarters, 12 kilometres west of the Plaine, is composed of several wooden huts built on the slopes of a hill.

(Contd. on page 4)

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KABUL TIMES

APRIL 21, 1963

NEW CRISIS
IN LAOS

Contrary to our expectations, once again, it looks, as though the crisis in Laos is causing headache to the world at large. Leftist forces have driven Neutralists of their last stronghold in the Plain of Jars. Prince Souvanna Phouma, the Neutralist Prime Minister of the country has blamed the Pathet Lao and dissident Neutralists for the crisis. The West has accused the East of interfering in Laotian affairs and trying to overthrow the present regime in that country; while the East has lodged similar charges against the West.

Laos which, on the basis of the 1962 Geneva accord, was declared a neutral nation by 14 countries, is headed by a man whose views and policies have been supported by both the East and the West and he is considered to be the only legitimate authority to run the affairs of the country. To judge the problem from such an angle, one may say right away that all countries concerned should respect his policies and do everything in their power to strengthen his position.

The fact that neutrality is the only right course for that country, cannot be denied. It cannot afford to join either bloc; for as its very geographical make-up shows, rightly it is a dagger in the heart of South-East Asia.

Prince Souvanna Phouma last week rejected an appeal by the United Nations made to fourteen nations which signed the Geneva Agreement last year to help solve the new crisis. But according to reports published later he has said that the nations who signed that accord should help him restore peace.

The two co-Chairmen of Laos are the Soviet Union and Britain. There is also a three power commission responsible for Laotian affairs. It is important for these two bodies to make speedy and sharp moves to prevent a further deterioration of the situation in that late at all for all powers concerned to see that Laos remains free and neutral.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION THE LANGUAGE PRESS AT A GLANCE

The following is the text of a statement by Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Afghanistan to the U.N., to the 35th session of the Economics and Social Council, April 11, 1963.

First, let me thank you and the members of the Council for granting me the opportunity to speak in the Assembly here before a body with which I am not too unfamiliar. I have asked to speak on Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, and the Report of the Working Group established member States, in the matter of transit trade and, therefore, to document them adequate facilities in terms of international law and practice in this regard, bearing in mind the future requirements of the economic development of the land-locked countries.

In principle, our delegation supported the Draft Declaration developed when it was first submitted to the thirty-first session of the Council when Afghanistan was still a member. It was at that time that my delegation submitted an amendment (E/L. 899), to be incorporated in Article 4 or in any suitable place in the final form of the Declaration. The text of the Afghan amendment is as follows:

"Every State without a seacoast (land-locked) has the right to free access to the sea on the basis of it. The fundamental principle of the high seas, recognized by international law, and in conformity with the 1958 Convention on the High Seas.

"Every State without a seacoast (land-locked) shall be entitled to the most favourable treatment and countries for free access to the sea, first by the delegation of the United States, as regards freedom of access to the ports, in a new version of the Declaration of use of ports and the full enjoyment of free transit and all facilities generally granted." Hoc Committee (E/3725) is of Afghanistan submitted this for the Council, Annex IV of

amendment because she represents the principles of the Draft contained in the Council at that time, not only the underdeveloped countries, but also the land-locked countries which form almost one-sixth of the nations of the world. In recognition of this fact we submitted this amendment which was in line with the General Assembly such as resolution 1028 (XI) which states that all members of the United Nations are invited to give "Full recognition, and the Report of the Working Group established member States, in the matter of transit trade and, therefore, to document them adequate facilities in terms of international law and practice in this regard, bearing in mind the future requirements of the economic development of the land-locked countries."

Mr. President, I do not wish to comment upon the Preamble of the Draft prepared by the Ad Hoc Committee, or upon its Articles as a whole, because it is up to the members of the Council to do so. But since we were the author of an amendment to this important declaration and since many questions have been raised in the past both in the Council and in the Ad Hoc Committee, on the form as well as the substance of our amendment (E/L. 899), I deem it necessary, as a matter of fact, to explain the purpose of our amendment and also to make some comments on the text of Article 8 of Annex IV of the Ad Hoc Working Group which is now before the Council.

The United Nations, in a score of resolutions for the purpose of promoting world trade and international co-operation, supported the free access to the sea of land-locked countries. The members of the Council certainly remember, the important resolution of the Assembly, 1028 (XI), published or said. But what is it which I mentioned, and approved in subsequent resolutions, by which the Assembly requested that the need of land-locked States and States having no seacoast for adequate transit facilities should be recognized and promoted international trade. The same resolution further invited all members of the United Nations to give full recognition to the needs of land-locked States.

(To be concluded)

Chinese-Indonesian Communiqué: CALL FOR DIRECT TALKS TO SOLVE SINO-INDIAN DISPUTE ON BASIS OF COLOMBO PROPOSALS

China and Indonesia on Saturday agreed the China-India dispute, the communiqué said. "They both were of the opinion that the proposals of the conference of the six non-aligned nations at Colombo had created a favourable climate conducive to a peaceful settlement of the dispute."

The agreement was made in a joint communiqué issued in Jakarta after the departure of Chinese President Liu Shao-chi, who toured Indonesia on a nine-day state visit.

The communiqué devoted the largest amount of space to the China-India border dispute. Indonesia was one of the six African-Asian nations which helped work out the peace plan in a meeting sponsored by the Ceylon Government.

"The two parties expressed the agreed view that the Sino-Indian boundary question should be settled fairly and reasonably on the basis of the 10 principles of the Bandung Conference and the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence."

last year when the 14 Powers signed the Geneva accord on Laos, it was said that the East and the West has succeeded in solving a major international problem and their agreement was based on the creation of an independent and Neutral Laos and we think it is not too late at all for all powers concerned to see that Laos remains free and neutral.

RADIO KABUL ITALIAN MISSION ACTIVITIES IN SAMANGAN AREA

SUNDAY

EXTERNAL SERVICES

First English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Mea who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:
On 31 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:

6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.
Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T. = 14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00

Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.
Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.
German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

Western Music:

9-00-9-30 a.m. daily except Friday.
5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sunday.
11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed programme).
9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical.
9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

Air Services

MONDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

DEPARTURES:

Kabul-Kandahar:
Dep. 1-00; Arr. 2-50.
Kabul-Mazar:
Dep. 8-30; Arr. 10-40.

ARRIVALS:

Mazar-Kabul:
Dep. 11-40; Arr. 1-00.
Beirut-Kabul:
Dep. 12-30 a.m.; Arr. 2-00 p.m. T.M.A.
Kabul-Beirut:
Dep. 11-30.

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Traffic 20159-24041.
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Feroz: Phone No. 24273.
Baral: Phone No. 20528.

As can be seen in the complete map made in a very short time by my colleague Prof. Joppolo, Hazar Sum is a surprising town, in which four main types of construction were employed; one is represented by the megaliths, mostly semicircular in form, which were used in the most ancient of the buildings; another one consists of the regular stone walls which enclose very large areas. The third technique is found in the cave dwellings, making them into comfortable rooms along the longitudinal axis and according to a strict architectural plan; the series is completed by mud-brick buildings of the Islamic age.

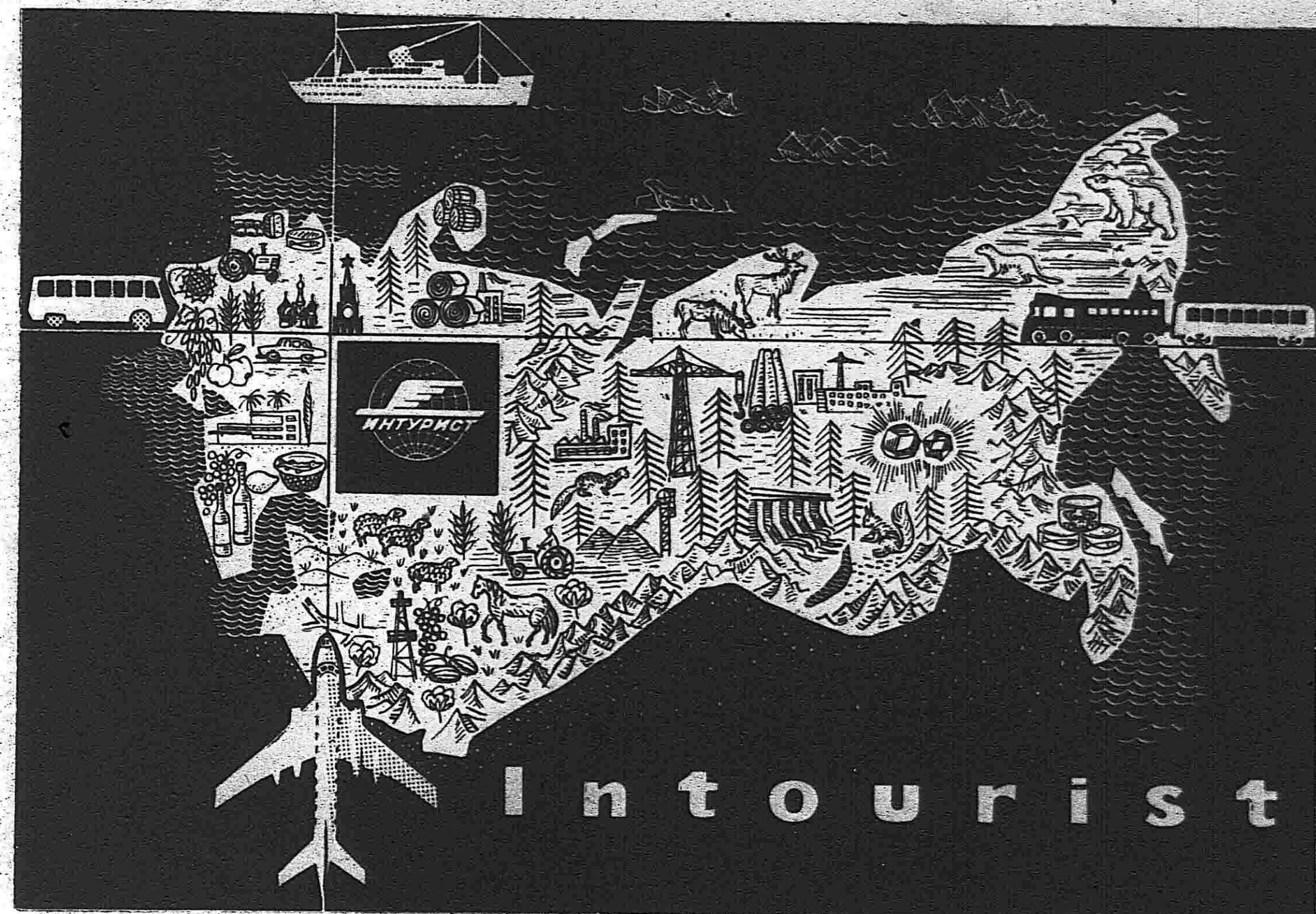
Of course the town depicted on the map is concerned principally with the last period of occupancy, because only those buildings which are still recognizable on the surface are shown. The town covered an area of nearly 350,000 sq. metres, including the main valley and several small valleys on both sides. The water supply was provided by a diversion from the river which was close to the place, and it was perhaps artificial in the latest period. The great concentration of caves and stone buildings is around a central nucleus that looks as if it might have been the citadel of the town, which crossed from east to west by the main caravan route still in use. From the planimetric point of view, there seems to be a connexion between the stone buildings and the cave dwellings, but that may result from the morphology of the valleys which caused the inhabitants to select this site both for their subterranean dwellings and later for their aboveground structures. Chronological and structural relations must be determined by systematic excavations which ISMEO proposes to carry out in the coming years.

I said that the megalithic monuments proved to be earliest, but the availability of the raw material suggests perhaps the use of standing stones in later periods. Who introduced the megalithic technique in this part of Bactria? Megalithism was widely diffused and its chronological position differs from region to region in the world. The Megalithic technique is also connected with nomadism which we know from historic sources that several groups of nomads reached Bactria having come from the steppes, among them the Yueh-chi in pre-Kushan times.

The usual scheme of the cave dwellings shows a longitudinal sequence of three rooms, of which the middle one contains a fireplace, and the back one was probably used as a bedroom. Variations to this scheme occasionally occur, but they do not substantially change the main concept. Prof. Joppolo found that architectural elements of the caves follow the Greek system of measurement evidently as a result of the Graeco-Bactrian civilization which was especially in this region penetrated by the Buddhist period. But nothing in the plan of these cave dwellings reminds us of this.

INTOURIST

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(Contd. on page 4)

Kashmir

(Contd. from page 1)

Pakistan.

The Pakistan Government is reliably reported to be prepared to wait many more years for a Kashmir solution. Pakistan is also opposed to continued talks without some prospect of a solution.

Mr. Bhutto said the first round had "fairly exhausted" the subject and efforts to find a solution must now come to a head.

He said no particular solution "or clearcut plan" for Kashmir has been offered by the United States or Britain.

The two Western countries urged Pakistan and India into these talks after the U.S., Britain, Canada and Australia agreed last autumn to provide \$120 million worth of weapons to India.

But Pakistan fears the weapons might be used against it so long as bad feelings between the two neighbours continue.

Kashmir has been the most emotional and most intractable element in this bad feeling, keep India and Pakistan in a state of armed truce ever since they were created by the partition of the old British India in 1947.

Navy Of The Atomic Era

(Contd. from page 3)

thousand miles) may prove to be more economical than modern transports, including the most efficient gas-turbine ones. A nuclear power transport ship will sail at a great speed of up to 20 knots. She will be able to take aboard more cargoes in place of the big amount of fuel, which had to be carried formerly.

The advantages of atomic ice-breakers are unquestionable. They make possible all the year round navigation in the Arctic. The use of atomic power plants on fishing and oceanographic research ships is held to be very promising.

Such is the influence of the atomic age on the navy. Atomic energy revolutionizes the navy already today, at its very advent, changes its composition, and methods of naval warfare. Due to the use of atomic energy, submarines assume priority importance among other naval services and become the class of vessels by the number of which foreign experts now determine the fighting power of the fleet as a whole.

The future of naval nuclear engineering is even more fascinating. Better types of reactors will certainly be developed. Future reactors will be smaller, lighter and cheaper. The service life of warships will become much longer.

Novosti Press Agency (APN) Yugoslavia To Remain Neutral In Cold War

WASHINGTON, April 21, (Reuters)—President Tito has told President Kennedy that Yugoslavia will remain independent, neutral and non-aligned in the cold war, according to informed sources here.

President Tito's views were contained in a letter handed to Mr. Kennedy on Thursday by Mr. Veljko Micunovic, the Yugoslav Ambassador, who recently returned here from consultations in Belgrade.

The letter was also said to have urged "normalization" of trade relations between America and Yugoslavia. The U.S. Congress last year passed legislation denying most-favoured-nation treatment to Yugoslavia and Poland.

KABUL, April 21.—In the first wrestling bout between Afghan and Indian wrestlers in Bombay, the Afghan team won by 18 national administration has failed in foreign policy.

15,000 Pakhtunistanis Expelled From Factories

KABUL, April 21.—Reports from Peshawar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan, say more than fifteen thousand Pakhtun workers have been expelled from workshops and factories; the number of the unemployed, the reports say, is rapidly increasing.

McNamara Defends His Decision Making Philosophy

WASHINGTON, April 21, (AP).—U.S. Secretary of Defence Robert McNamara, whose decisions have been challenged in some congressional quarters, on Saturday night defended his decision making philosophy.

"The Secretary of Defence—and I am talking about any Secretary of Defence—must make certain kinds of decision, not because he presumes his judgment to be superior to his advisers, military or civilian, but because his position is the best place from which to make these decisions," he said.

In a speech prepared for the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Mr. McNamara continued:

"This same kind of argument applies when economic interests are affected by defence decisions. generate, as they inevitably will, political pressures on defence officials. Such pressures are an intrinsic and necessary part of a democratic political process."

"There are a good many advantages in forcing public officials to listen to people outside their own staffs who do not share their views and assumptions. But it is the duty of government officials, representing the national interest, rather than any smaller interest, to stand up to these pressures where what is asked cannot be reconciled with the national interest."

At another point, Mr. McNamara said "you cannot make decisions simply by asking yourself whether something might be nice to have. You have to make a judgment on how much is enough. I emphasize judgment because much less prove to others, that your decision was precisely right to the last dollar—even to the last billion dollars. But the decision has to be made."

Rockefeller Charges Kennedy With Failure In Foreign Policy

NEW YORK, April 21, (AP).—Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York said on Saturday the Kennedy Administration had "failed in foreign policy," as evidenced in the Soviet build-up in Cuba.

Speaking to 200 persons at a convention of young Republicans, Mr. Rockefeller said he had twice supported President Kennedy regarding Cuba, first in the Bay of Pigs invasion and secondly during the missile confrontation.

"We cannot just sit by and watch the Soviet build up," the Governor said regarding Cuba, adding that he was not completely sure as to what could be done at this point.

"It's hard for Americans who have won their freedom not to have support other people who want to regain their freedom," he said referring to the Cuban exiles now in this country.

The Governor pictured the Soviet presence in Cuba as having abridged this nation's tradition of the Monroe Doctrine. He said, policy for a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question. The efforts it has exerted towards this end are also consistent.

According to another report, Khan Abdul Wali Khan, son of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, himself a nationalist leader of Central Occupied Pakhtunistan, has said in a statement that by promulgating Section 144 in Peshawar and Merdan Districts the Government of Pakistan wants to destroy the national and political organization of the Pakhtunistanis and to deprive them of all human rights. He has been quoted as saying that the people of Pakhtunistan are being increasingly subjected to violence and injustice.

The report from Peshawar says that considering the deep unrest now prevailing among the Pakhtunistanis, the provisions of this law may be enforced throughout Occupied Pakhtunistan.

Demonstrations In Rome By Neo-Fascists

ROME, April 21, (Reuters).—Truncheon-swinging riot police last night clashed with neo-fascist demonstrators outside the Spanish Embassy as they tried to remove wreaths and placards which had been placed there earlier by sympathizers of Julian Grimau, the Spanish communist executed in Madrid.

Other demonstrators stood by shouting "Franco," and giving the fascist salute.

The police, wearing steel helmets, made several charges in their jeeps, and a number of demonstrators were taken away. The wreaths and placards were later loaded on a police truck. A Buenos Aires despatch says a petrol fire-bomb thrown from a passing car at the Spanish Consulate here last night caused minor damage; police sources linked the attack with the execution of Mr. Julian Gramau in Madrid.

SABRY LEAVES FOR PEKING

MOSCOW, April 21, (AP).—Aly Sabry, Premier of the United Arab Republic, left Moscow for Peking late Saturday, the Soviet News Agency, Tass reported.

Mr. Sabry plans to discuss the Chinese-Indian border conflict with Chinese Premier Chou en-Lai. He met on Saturday with Soviet Premier Khrushchev to deliver a personal message from UAR President Nasser.

China Has No Desire To Launch Fresh Attack On India, Writes People's Daily

TOKYO, April 21, (AP).—The People's daily of Peking, in a commentary, said on Saturday that China has no desire to launch a "fresh attack" on India, the New China News Agency (NCNA) reported.

NCNA, in a broadcast monitored here, said the commentary referred to Prime Minister Nehru's statement of last Thursday.

NCNA quoted Mr. Nehru as saying "as far as I remember I said that there are certain political considerations which make it (alleged Chinese attack) unlikely in the immediate future. But at the same time there are certain other considerations which make it possible and even probable."

The commentary said "China has consistently persisted in its policy for a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question. The efforts it has exerted towards this end are also consistent."

"China has no desire to cross

Home News In Brief

MAZAR, April 21.—A delegation from the Ministry of Agriculture led by Mr. Masjedi, Chief of the Department of Animal Production and Veterinary Services after organizing Farmer's Day celebrations in Mazar proceeded to Sheberghan to celebrate the day in that Province.

KABUL, April 21.—Mr. Zinul-Abuddin, a member of the Directorate of Sports in Kabul University, who had gone to the United States under a USAID fellowship programme for further studies in the field of physical training returned to Kabul yesterday.

KABUL, April 21.—The Afghan Red Crescent Society has expressed its sorrow and sympathy on the losses inflicted by the recent floods in Iraq.

A telegramme to this effect has been despatched by the Afghan Red Crescent Society to Iraqi Red Crescent.

KHOST, April 21.—The Rural Development Projects authorities of Jaji Maidan have opened a new school for boys in Tutak village.

African Military Front Shaping Against Portugal

NEW YORK, April 21, (DPA).—An African military front against Portugal appeared to be shaping up in the latest session of the U.N. Security Council.

In a debate on Senegalese charges that Portuguese military aircraft had attacked Senegalese soil on April 8, the Gabon Ambassador Aristide Issembe, and the Congo (Brazzaville) Ambassador Emmanuel Dadet, emphasized on Friday night that their countries were pledged to Senegal to help her in any crisis. The two ambassadors warned that if the Western powers do nothing to deviate Portugal from her present course, it could be that Portuguese troops in Africa would find themselves confronted by troops from the whole of Africa.

In Fridays debate, the Portuguese Ambassador Vasco Garin proposed a Portuguese-Senegalese commission with a neutral chairman at its head to investigate the alleged attack. U.N. observers believe, however, that this proposal, and that of Ghanas for the forming of a non-partisan investigation commission, will hardly stand a chance of being approved.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. English film: **THE ROUGH AND THE SMOOTH** starring: Nadja Tiller, Tony Britton and William Bendix

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film: **TREAD SOFTLY STRANGER** starring George Baker.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film: **VIRGIN ISLAND**.

ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: **FIRST MAN** with translation in Persian.

Chinese Journalists Delegation Arrives In Jakarta

JAKARTA, April 21, (Hsinhua).—A Chinese journalists' delegation headed by Mr. Mei Yi has arrived in Jakarta. They have come here to participate in the Asian-African journalists' conference to be held on April 24.

Upon its arrival the delegation was welcomed at the airport by Chairman of the Indonesian National Committee of the Asian-African journalists' conference, Mr. Djawoto, and its General Secretaries Mr. Tahsin and Mr. Supeno and members of the Indonesian Press.

A representative of the Chinese Embassy in Indonesia was also present to welcome the delegation.

Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, April 21.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today:

Buying Rates In Afghanis

Af 50	per U.S. Dollar
Af 140	per Pound Sterling
Af 12.50	per Deutsche Mark
Af 11.6414	per Swiss Franc
Af 10.1214	per French Franc
Af 7.90	per Indian Rupee (cheques)
Af 7.90	per Indian Rupee (cash)

Selling Rates In Afghanis

Per unit of foreign currency:	
Af 50.65	per U.S. Dollar
Af 141.82	per Pound Sterling
Af 12.6625	per Deutsche Mark
Af 11.7928	per Swiss Franc
Af 10.2530	per New French Franc
Af 8.00	per Indian Rupee (cheque)
Af 8.00	per Indian Rupee (cash)

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